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TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1907.

Going Out of Town?

Subscribers who leave the city temporarily should have The Times-Dispatch mailed them. Addresses will be changed as often as requested.
You can keep fully informed about Richmond affairs only through The Times-Dispatch.
Before leaving mail or phone your address to this office. Phone 4041, City Circulation Department.

The longing of every soul is for freedom, which it gains only by helping other souls to theirs.—Lowell.

THE CITY ATTORNEY'S OPINION.

The City Attorney is of opinion that under the State Constitution no legislative powers could be legally conferred by the Legislature upon a municipal board of control; but he finds nothing in the Constitution to prevent a legislative enactment reducing the number of Councilmen. Neither is there any limitation in the Constitution upon the legislative power to reduce the number of wards. Richmond may reduce her wards to two and her Council to six members—two Councilmen and an Alderman from each ward. These, with the Mayor, would make a joint body of seven—about Richmond's size. What's the obstacle? What's the objection?

COMMERCE AND WAR.

Count Itagaki, Japan's "grand old man," has sent to the president of The Hague Conference a highly interesting letter, in which he discusses war and its causes and makes some interesting suggestions with reference to the importance of removing certain causes which lead to international conflict.
Prominent among these causes, in the count's opinion, is a tariff tax, so high that it amounts to commercial exclusion. "If we desire to maintain international peace," says he, "a world's tariff conference should be opened prior to the international peace conference. It is necessary to remove the economic causes of war by allowing such a rate of tariff as is necessary for the protection of national industries, and yet not so unreasonable as to violate the principle of mutual intercourse and trade."
"Since the object of the founding of nations and the principle of mutual intercourse and trade are interdependent, a government opposed to the principle of mutual intercourse and trade is by no means founded upon right principles."
These remarks have a peculiar significance in view of the fact that Japan is now investing large sums of money in developing home industries and extending her commerce. According to Consul-General Miller at Yokohama, during the twenty months ended with last February the capital subscribed to new companies amounted to \$553,574,900, while old companies increased their capital \$229,127,365.
Of the new companies organized, the aggregate capitalization of the banks amounted to \$17,839,000; cotton mills, \$16,676,500; electric, \$38,992,500; mining, \$20,250,000; marine, \$13,862,500; railways, \$159,106,000; manufactures, etc., \$161,903,400; navigation, \$20,000,000; insurance, \$16,850,000, and commercial, etc., \$57,659,000. There was a corresponding increase in the capital of the old companies. This goes to show that Japan wants to trade and not to fight. It shows also that in order to increase her facilities she is borrowing a great deal of money, and it is said that large sums of her borrowed capital come from England and America. War with America would put a check to this development, cause a withdrawal of some of her loans and increase her war debt, which is already about as heavy as she can bear. For this reason alone, we do not believe the jingo stories that Japan is trying to pick a quarrel with the United States. But aside from this particular question, Count Itagaki has given expression to a truism in saying that free commerce between nations tends to insure peace, and that tariff walls are a menace. Trade relations between nations promote friendship between the people and make it of mutual interest to preserve the peace. Freedom of international trade is the surest preventive of war.

SEGREGATION OF THE RACES.

An important decision was rendered yesterday by the Interstate Commerce

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS—No. 6.

Professor John R. Commons, of the National Civic Federation Commission on Public Ownership and Operation, says that "while the gas works of Wheeling are in politics, the public service corporations are also in politics. The gas employees take part in the primaries of the Republican party, and the motormen and conductors of the street car companies are given leave of absence on pay to work in the primaries of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Even the officers of the Street Railway Employees' Union take part in this kind of traction politics on behalf of their employees. The Councilmen and Aldermen nominated and elected in this way control the municipal gas works, and they control the franchises and contracts of the private companies. The 'City Hall Ring' is just as much a ring of the political tools of the private corporations as it is the ring of municipal politicians. To pick out the politics of the gas works, and not to see that it is bound up with the politics of the private corporations would be a perverse and one-sided method of investigation."

No doubt of it, as Richmond knows to her sorrow. Some of our ugliest municipal scandals grew out of the operation of public service corporations in city politics. The same is true of Philadelphia and many other cities.

There is but one remedy, and that is to rid the municipality of politics. There is no politics in the Council of Houston and the Council of Galveston. There would be none in the Richmond Council if we had the same plan.

Commissioner in the case of Georgia Ed. wards, colored, vs. the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company, which involves the right of interstate carriers to discriminate between negroes and whites in the facilities furnished to both races.

The commission dismisses in short order the main point involved, Commissioner Lane declaring simply that the broad question of the right under the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to segregate white and colored passengers has been upheld by the Supreme Court. That deliverance is of peculiar interest to the people of Richmond at this time. If white and colored passengers can be segregated on steam cars they can also be segregated on street cars. The only question discussed was that of accommodations, and the commission holds that if a railroad provides certain facilities and accommodations for first-class passengers of the white race, it must provide like accommodations for colored passengers of the same class.

That ruling is just and reasonable, and railroads cannot fairly object to it.

THE TEMPERANCE WAVE.

The symposium of temperance legislation published in yesterday's issue of The Times-Dispatch from our Washington correspondent is most impressive. The country districts in Virginia are practically dry, and prohibition also prevails in several of the towns. There are only four municipalities in Tennessee in which liquor is sold. Kentucky has stopped the sale in all but twenty-three counties. In Arkansas the sale of liquor is prohibited in fifty-eight out of seventy-five counties. Colorado has recently enacted a local option law which will make the country region dry. In Georgia 125 counties out of 137 are dry. In Iowa over half the counties are dry. Kansas is a prohibition State, and Governor Hoch says it was never before so free from saloons and "joints." In Texas 147 counties are dry and fifty-five partially so. In Missouri thirty-nine out of seventy-six counties are dry.

Governor Burke, of North Dakota, writes that "we have had prohibition in North Dakota so long that in some counties there are no junks. There is not much crime in the State."

Governor Warner writes that Michigan has local option, and that while there is a growing temperance sentiment, there is not much dry territory in the State. Local option prevails in Connecticut, and parts of every county are dry. Delaware has four districts, and each of these will decide the question for itself this year. Florida has local option, with prohibition in thirty-four of its forty-five counties, and temperance still spreading.

New Hampshire has prohibition in four-fifths of its counties. New York, New Jersey and New Mexico have all license, with no marked growth in temperance sentiment.

The saloon has been abolished from rural North Carolina, and the dispensary in South Carolina is rapidly being succeeded by prohibition.

This revolution has been accomplished so quietly that many people do not realize it. But it has come, and there is every indication that it will continue until the liquor traffic shall have been abolished in the rural districts and greatly curtailed in the cities. It means greater prosperity and better health and morals for these United States.

THE SOLUTION OF A PROBLEM.

A while back The Times-Dispatch employed a homely illustration to show the folly of punishing the railroads for the sins of their managers. We supposed a village situated several miles from a railroad and a small corporation which operated a wagon train to haul freight to and from the station. But the company overcharged its patrons and gave them a poor service, and committed other sins in the way of stockjobbing and the like, which so enraged the people that they gathered together and beat the horses and smashed the wagons and put the company out of business; after which they had no means of transportation. But the officers of the company went scot free.

Our little parable was recalled in reading the report of the admirable address of President Woodrow Wilson delivered on July 4th at the Jamestown Exposition. [Mr. Wilson also spoke of the folly of fixing the corporations for delinquencies instead of disciplining the officers according to law.]

"It is amusing," said he, "how we extend this new theory of law into some of the new details of our life—extend it at any rate in our thinking. If not in our legislation. We hear it suggested on every side, for example, that the true and effective way to stop the driving of automobiles along our highways at excessive rates of speed is to lock up the automobiles themselves, so that for a long time at least they may not be used again. I suppose we shall some day see officers of the law arresting electric cars and 'steam' locomotives for the offenses which their motormen and engineers have committed and the faults of men everywhere corrected by locking up their tools. The trouble is that the tools are wanted, and the lives of all

of us are inconvenienced if they are taken away. Even the automobile is useful when used with sanity and caution."

Mr. Wilson impressed the fact that individual accountability for the acts of corporations, the arrest and imprisonment of corporation heads, instead of the fining or dissolution of corporations themselves, is the remedy for the monopolistic tendencies and the unlawful practices of modern industry.

We must get back to first principles. We have allowed men to combine and hide themselves in "souless" corporations, and escape personal responsibility by shifting their own blame upon the organization. That is contrary to Democratic fundamentals. The underlying principle of our republic is individual responsibility. We must decentralize and individualize the combines, no matter what their nature, and hold every man in them to personal accountability. When we inaugurate and enforce a policy of this sort, the problem of organized wealth and organized labor and all other organizations will be in a fair way to solution.

Richmond is now a city of 110,000 inhabitants. That is no matter of guesswork. The census tells the tale. Now let's get together and build up the city's trade so that in five years more Richmond will be in the 200,000 class. It can be done.

A lady correspondent begs the Houston Post to tell her how Richmond people make their celebrated and succulent potliker, and the mortified Post, which has always put up with the Texas article, is obliged to confess that "we do not know exactly." The Times-Dispatch will be happy to send the lady the recipe for this incomparable drink, upon her personal request, and meantime is sincerely glad to learn that even young Texas contains discriminating people who know the Real Potliker from the various almost-brands and low-grade imitations.

In reference to Boston's plans for cheaper gas, the Transcript of that city says that "the greatest of Boston's coking plants is preparing to bring Southern coal in large quantities from Virginia." Most of these United States have to realize, sooner or later, that they cannot get along very well without the aid and cooperation of the Old Dominion.

The wife of an army officer declares that the Japs are about to throw 60,000 soldiers into the Philippines. It would have to be scored as a wild throw. If Japan would only give the usual wink with the left eye, we would hasten to mail her the islands, postpaid.

Mr. Taft describes a certain Panama Canal rumor as "a tissue of falsehood." Had he but stamped it as "deliberate and unqualified," Candidates Knox and Fairbanks would have understood that the moment had arrived for them to drop out.

One of the Lone Star bankers observes, on returning home: "Texas is better than all the rest of the country put together." The poor fellow evidently got sidetracked at Washington, and so failed to accompany his more fortunate colleagues into splendid old Virginia.

No wonder Japan had the cash on hand to spring from nothing into a world power in a decade. Styles in women's clothes haven't changed over there for 2,500 years.

A scientist avers that the black stork is not only found in Asia. If this be true, isn't it high time that Professor Washington was issuing a little anti-race-suicide propaganda?

Ellen Terry's autobiography, supposedly "new," is now discovered to be no less than fifteen years old. However, the autobiography is still several years behind the lady.

If Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, goes into the Senate, the Congressional Record should come to read more like the other low-priced magazines.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller says that the country's prosperity is going to last. Inasmuch as he has most of it on deposit at the bank, he ought to know.

It is denied, however, that the proposed "demonstration" in the Pacific was gotten up for the summer beguilement of little Archie and Quentin.

If Abe Hummel were to write that threatened book, some segments of New York society wouldn't be in it. Not for a moment.

The thermometer flies notice of a firm intention to make the points which May and June clipped off its batting average.

The obvious danger of the present situation is that Richmond P. Hobson may up and declare war at any moment.

The administration intimates that when it becomes the Pacific fleet, it will continue to be that kind of fleet.

No one charges, however, that Rockefeller went to Chicago on a pass.

Democratic darkhorses will find the tariff mighty nourishing oats.

Deputy Frink, "The Man That Pinched Rockefeller," has not yet made his final arrangements with the lecture bureau.

Larwin, the new president of a life insurance company, may develop a few theories, too.

Poems You Ought to Know

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Elliot Norton.

No. 1232.

Rosny

BY ROBERT BROWNING.

Other selections from this author, his portrait, autograph and biographical sketch, have already been printed in this series.

Let us, we went galloping into the war,
Clara, Clara,
Let us two dream: shall he 'scape with a scar?
Scarcely disfigurement, rather a grace
Making for manhood which nowise we mar:
See, while I kiss it, the flush on his face—
Rosny, Rosny!

Light does he laugh: "With your love in my soul!"—
Clara, Clara!
"How could I other than—sound, safe and whole—
Cleave who opposed me asunder, yet stand
Seathless beside you, as, touching love's goal,
Who won the race, kneels, craves reward at your hand—
Rosny, Rosny?"

Ay, but if certain who envied should see!
Clara, Clara,
Certain who slumber: "The hero for me
Hardly of life were so chary as miss
Death—death and fame—this love's garden when she
Boasts, proud beraved one, her choice fell on this
Rosny, Rosny!"

So, go on dreaming—his lies mid a heap
Clara, Clara,
"Over his hand, what is death but a sleep?
Dead, with my portrait displayed on his breast:
Love wrought his undoing: 'No prudence could keep
The love-maddened wretch from his fate.' That is best,
Rosny, Rosny!"

This series began in The Times-Dispatch Oct. 11, 1903. One is published each day.

Rhymes for To-Day

SERIAL HEAT.

[Yesterday's Forecast: "Continued warm."]

O NO, no, no! Don't make it so!
Be there no reason in you?
Then why repeat this trick of heat?
Why have the thing continue?

I am too hot already yet—
Fry send me swift abate!
"Continued Warm" athwart this form
Will prove, I fear me, fatal.

I gasp for air now here, now there,
I swab my brow in sorrow.
All through the day I frizzle—
Must this go on to-morrow?

O no, no, no! Let breezes blow.
Let cool winds rise to chill me:
Continued heat is only meet
(I think I said) to kill me.

Blow it away this very day
To any boundless distance:
Swift be the task, for none will ask
For merciful constance.

A noble deed!—Speed, Evans, speed!
These arguments should be to you:
Each the rot of "still more heat."
Cut out that word "continue."

Or, that's absurd—then let the word
(Since this month's been a vexed one)
Mean what it means in magazines—
["Continued in Our Next Issue."]

CLARK: "H. S. H."

MEHELY JOKING.

In the Flat—
Knicker: "Not any mosquitoes in your house?"
Subbubs: "No; the windows are too small for them to get in."—New York Sun.

All He Could Muster.
Reggy Sapp: "Bom jinks, Miss Woe, I have a beautiful idea for you."
Miss Rose: "Stom! You mean zephyr, don't you, Reggy?"—Chicago News.

Siung.
Daughter: "She seems to have got over the death of her first husband."
Father: "Yes, but her second husband hasn't."—Pick-Me-Up.

Couldn't Say Positively.
Farmer: "Can I get a room and sleep here?"
"I'll give you a bed and you can try."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Chance.
Knicker: "Do you consider poker a game of chance?"
Bocker: "Purely. Sometimes my wife finds it out, and then again she doesn't."—Harper's Bazar.

Probably.
"Milwaukee claims to have the best water system in the country."
"I suppose that is because it isn't used much."—Houston Post.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHS.

WE may as well shut up the ball parks in the American courts are to follow the example of the Canadian trial, which sent a player to jail for fifteen days for "assaulting" the umpire.—Buffalo Times.

A man named Szlusz finished second in the great automobile race in France Tuesday. There was never a question of his being the clutch, throttle down the commutator and the machine will show you how to ride the name.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

As between the idiot that always smiles and the crank-outlet that never smiles, there may be little choice for congenial association. The light, giggling vapor from an impoverished mind is perhaps no more disagreeable than the whirling fumes of a grumpy dyspeptic. Let us all cheer up.—Beatrice Express.

Of all trained animals now exhibiting, Governor Hughes' New York legislators are the most obedient.—Charleston News and Courier.

LOW CRIES FROM TEXAS.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch thinks the Texas bankers, after their visit to Richmond, will find it impossible to pretend to be happy in Texas. It was never a pleasant place, and living in Texas is a superlative ecstasy. When people pretend down there, they merely suppose that the favorable whirled fumes of reality seething with joy.—Houston Post.

The next time a bunch of Texans visit Richmond, it is to be hoped that sad, but glorious city will take pains to see that some of those ten-cent juke boxes are unveiled.—Ibid.

There is a small county over in Virginia called Hancock, where probably 300 watermelons about the size of an eggplant, and the flavor of a cucumber are produced every season. These melons are very popular in Virginia, where the people are not accustomed to real watermelons.—Ibid.

The Texas bankers who in Richmond were not only hospitably treated, but the natives even offered to trace the genealogy of the entire banking genealogy is Richmond's long list.—Ibid.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch is constantly vaunting the generosity of Virginia. We know it is true, for upon the occasion of our first visit to that noble Commonwealth they compelled us to accept a large case of snailpox.—Ibid.

It says: "Virginia has had six times as much summer as any other portion of the habitable globe, and twelve times as much as Texas." Why, man, we have more square feet of summer in a week than Virginia accumulates in an entire year. Brownie's peaches and forty-pound watermelons in December, roasting ears in February, May, and the first bale of new cotton in June. And it hasn't been three weeks since you had a snow in Virginia.—Ibid.

THREATENED OFFICER.

Shirley Warner Heavily Fined for Threat on Policeman Atkinson.

C. W. McGee, Arthur Williams, Harry Thomas, Walter Diament, Walter Wanting and Shirley Warner appeared in the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with being disorderly in the restaurant of Council & Miller, and with attempting to cut the proprietors.

It seems that McGee entered the place and told the proprietors that he was a proprietor. The negro refused, and then began to curse the proprietors. When they attempted to put him out he turned on them, drawing a knife, and attempted to cut them. The negro was fined \$20 by Justice Crutchfield. He took his appeal. He was represented by Isaac Diggs.

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FINE NEGRO DETECTIVE.

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